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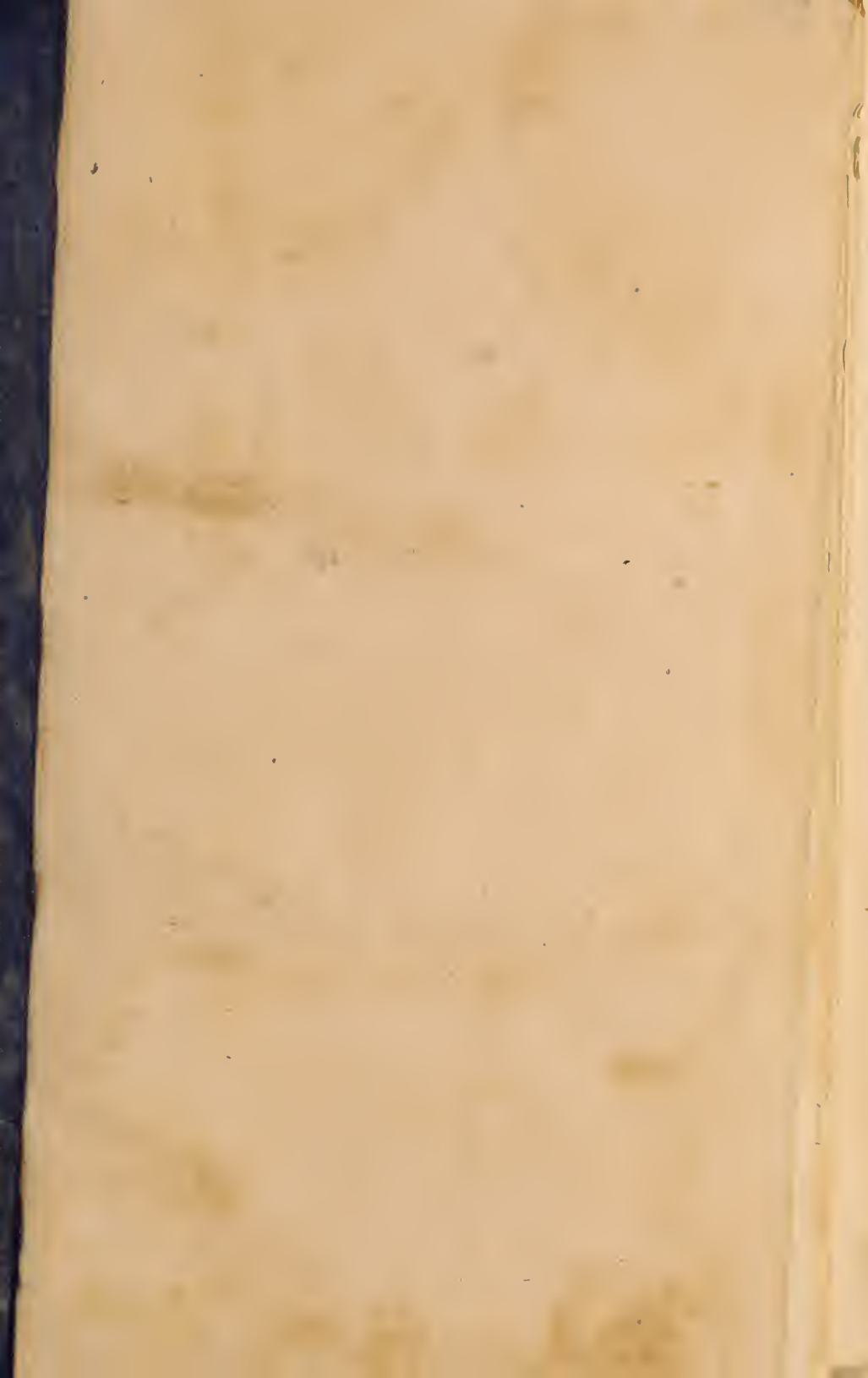
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VOL. XII.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1843.

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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XII.—DECEMBER, 1843.—No. 12.

ART. I. *Fifth annual report of the Morrison Education Society, for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1843.*

THE scattered state of the foreign community having rendered it inexpedient to hold an anniversary meeting of the Society at the stated time, the trustees present this their fifth Annual Report to the friends of the institution, with the confident hope that, although most of them are unable personally to attend at its examinations and anniversaries, they maintain so much interest in the Society as to be glad to hear of its welfare and success. It may be said by some, 'that the details of education are much the same everywhere, and seldom afford many incidents worthy of record,—the noiseless labors of the school-room are chiefly important, because they have such an important influence upon the character of the individual scholar, and through him upon the sphere in which he moves'. But this latter axiom gives great importance to these details and labors; and therefore in them, we cannot doubt, from what we have observed, especially during the last few months, that the friends of this Society are so interested that they will be much pleased to hear of the successful manner in which they have been conducted.

Since its last annual meeting, we have been called to deplore the loss, by death, of the Recording Secretary of this Board, the hon. J. Robt. Morrison, in which event, in common with the community generally, we have had occasion to lament the death of one whose heart and hand were ready for every good work. Those who have

watched, on the spot, the operations of this Society need not here be told how much they were indebted for their efficiency to our departed friend; for his interest in the progress of the scholars, and in the welfare of the teachers and the taught, and his efforts to advance the wellbeing of the institution in every way, were known to all. His public subscriptions were not, by any means, the greatest part of what he did to promote its usefulness. Its library was in part collected through his instrumentality, and the catalogue which was published by him shows his exertions to render it available in the highest degree. Since his death, his own private English library has been added to it by his executors, which the liberality of the community has enabled them to do, and which is, in fact only following out his own intentions respecting its disposal. He also supported three or four pupils at the Society's school, and took a personal interest in their studies as well as in those of the whole school, whenever his official duties allowed him the leisure. In short, so closely had Mr. Morrison connected himself with the Society, that his name has become identified with it; and as it was originally established in honor of the father's memory, and a means of continuing his labors for the good of his people, so also will this Education Society be a like memorial of the son; and, it is our sanguine hope, long carry on under the name of the Morrison Education Society, the same good work of enlightening the Chinese in which both father and son were once so heartily engaged.

The Society's school has been more visited during the past year than formerly, principally by gentlemen from Her Majesty's army and navy, and as the institution becomes better known this manifestation of interest in its operations will doubtless increase. The trustees wish that more of its friends would improve opportunities to visit the school, and see for themselves what is there passing. They are pretty sure that it would gratify the visitors, and they know it will encourage the instructor and his pupils. It would there be seen that to teach the Chinese the knowledge of western lands was an object well worthy of the foreign community in China, who pride themselves as belonging to the most civilized and Christian nations in the world. If, as natives of those favored countries, we feel ourselves to be superior to the inhabitants of this land in knowledge, arts, and science, and from all we see of them, come to the conclusion that they have little to teach us, or entertain us with, we should at the same time remember that it is to the Bible, and to the degree which we receive and practice its precepts, that we owe the advan-

tages we enjoy, and the station we occupy. The philanthropy inculcated in this Book will induce us to employ means to elevate them to the same rank as ourselves; and this effort of benevolence, if it have no other effect, will lead us to regard the people of China with a kindly eye, and as existing for some other purposes than to be objects of our wonder, or curiosity—or as a people with whom we have merely certain trading relations.

The treaty concluded at Nanking has extended the intercourse with this country, and with that extension, a greater duty devolves on western nations to make it a means of doing the people greater good. Commerce, in its proper place, is the handmaid of Christian civilization, and not its opponent; and rightly conducted, it is a means of the mutual benefit of those who carry it on. Let, therefore, those who are here engaged in it, aid in opening to the mass of Chinese mind the vast stores of whatever can delight the taste, purify the affections, expand the intellect, chasten the imagination, and strengthen right principles, which is to be found in English literature; and we may be sure that the intercourse between this and western nations will be lasting and harmonious.

That is a fading reputation which is founded merely upon the fame of being a successful and worthy merchant, for its foundations are not laid deep enough in the esteem or gratitude of the human heart to last many years; but let the name of *benefactor* be connected with it, and future ages will respect the name of such a man, as well as his own emulate his example. Thoughts of this nature were in the minds of those who planned this Society, and it cannot be that the object is now any less worthy of support, or that the community is less able or willing to carry it on than in former times, or are unprepared for that extension of the operations of the Society, which is naturally connected with an education society.

During the past year some changes have occurred in the Board of Trustees. Mr. Leslie having left China for Calcutta, capt. Macviccar, adjutant of the Madras forces, was appointed vice-president during his absence. And in consequence of the death of Mr. Morrison, Dr. Anderson has been chosen to succeed him as Recording Secretary.

The treasurer's account for the current year is annexed, from which it will be seen that for the first time since its formation, the Society's expenditures have exceeded its receipts. In explanation of this, it may be observed regarding one item, that the total cost of the Society's house at Hongkong has somewhat exceeded the origi-

nal contract, and that the plan has been a little altered and extended. The establishment is regarded, by those who are conversant with such matters, to be worth all that has been laid out upon it, and to have been economically built. Some further outlay will be necessary as soon as the Society concludes upon an increase in the number of pupils, in order to provide a second sleeping apartment, which subject will come up for consideration after the arrival of another teacher, expected soon to be here: a wall or fence will also be needed to inclose the lot on which the building stands, as soon as its limits are defined by the government, not alone for security and preservation of the grounds, but also to prevent the soil from washing away during the heavy rains. An additional tiling upon the roof is also required before the building will be impervious to the rain. So long as the public are assured that the funds they supply are properly employed to carry on the objects for which they were given, (and every facility is and will be given to all who wish to examine into the affairs of the Society,) the trustees cannot entertain a doubt but that the foreign community in China will sustain them in carrying out the plans they now propose; viz., to provide for an additional teacher, and to double the number of pupils. Less than the former will fail to give any permanence to the Society's plan of operations, rendering them liable to suspension or even abandonment, through failure of health or death; and with two teachers, more than double the number of pupils now supported can receive the same advantages.

With these prefatory remarks, the trustees proceed to give the detailed report of the progress of the school during the past year which its instructor has drawn up.

R E P O R T .

To the Trustees of the Morrison Education Society.

Gentlemen,—The period for making the usual report of the school has again returned. Since the last anniversary of the Society, September 29th, 1842, several important events have occurred, that will doubtless affect the wellbeing of this institution for a long time to come. The first was the removal of the school from Macao to this place on the 1st of November, which may be considered as a new era in the history of the Society's operations. There can scarcely be a question that the trustees were wise in taking that step, as the change has been every way favorable to the interests of the school. By this means it has been placed where it can acquire a degree of permanence, entitling it to the name of an *institution*; while

at the same time the Society has avoided any further expenditure for rent; the school has been brought more prominently into public notice than it could have been in its former position, which has awakened a deeper interest in its success, as the liberality of the community has testified; in short, it has been placed where liberty, protection, and patronage, will be extended to it while it continues to be worthy of them.

The hand of a kind and merciful Providence has likewise been visible in the preservation of the health of my own family, and of the members of the school, at a time when the colony was visited by an alarming and often fatal epidemic. Of the forty-two persons residing permanently on the Society's premises, no one has died, nor indeed has there been a single case of dangerous illness, while many deaths have occurred in the neighborhood.

At the time of removing the school to this place, there were but two rooms ready to be occupied, and in these, with a small store-room, my family, and the pupils were sheltered through the winter. It was not till the 7th of April, that the English department of the school was opened. The Chinese studies of the pupils were kept up, with as little interruption as possible, from the time of our arrival at Hongkong. The small space that we had for their accommodation was however a serious drawback upon these.

At the request of the trustees, as well as from the necessities of the case, I devoted my time after the removal, to superintending the erection of the remaining part of the building, making all the purchases of the materials, &c., myself, until the whole was finished, and the school regularly opened as formerly. In consequence of this unavoidable interruption of the studies of the pupils, it will be necessary hereafter in making an estimate of the time spent at school by them to deduct nearly one half a year from the period since they entered it, and to allow them an additional six months to compensate for it. In several instances this arrangement has already been consented to by their parents.

The removal of the school caused also for a time a diminution in the number of pupils. At the date of the last annual report there were seventeen boys under instruction. Of these, six were taken away by their parents when we left Macao, merely because they were unwilling that their children should go so far from home. Only eleven pupils came to Hongkong with me, but fortunately, those who left the school were all of the second class, which had been a less time under instruction, while all the elder boys have

remained till the present time. One of these, the oldest in the school, has suffered severe trials from the prejudices and opposition of his friends, because he clung to the school notwithstanding their determination to remove him; and as the time approached for the change of place, feeling that he would be pursuing the course most conducive to the ultimate advantage of himself and relatives, he left Macao, and came here two weeks in advance of the rest. Soon after our arrival here, the deficiency in number was more than made by up fresh admissions.

In the dormitory, there are rooms for twenty-four boys, allowing one to each pupil. These were all filled when the school opened again in April. The names and other particulars of those now under tuition, as well as of all those who have at any time been in the school, will be found in the catalogue opposite. It might seem to some persons from an examination of this table, that there has been a large loss of labor and money in consequence of the removal of so many at various times from the school; but it should be observed that some of these were dismissed at or before the end of the month of trial to which it is customary to subject all applicants for admittance, and that few of them were more than two or three months in the school. As to those who were longer under instruction, while we may regret that they were prevented from enjoying the advantages offered by the Society, on account of the whims of their relatives, we should at the same time be thankful that they were permitted to share in them so long, and hope that the little good they may have received will be to their future benefit. One good idea, or one right principle implanted in the mind of a child is invaluable, and will not be lost. Now that the school has a fixed place, and is better known among the Chinese, there will be no need to seek for students (as indeed there has never been), nor will there be the same liability to changes among the pupils that formerly existed. Some applicants have already been refused for want of accommodations, and because, while unassisted, I could not teach more than the present number.

I have already observed that the present building will only admit of twenty-four pupils. Both the school-room and the sleeping apartment must be enlarged to allow of an increase in their number. On this subject, I would remark that there has been but one opinion expressed on the part of the numerous visitors of the institution during the last summer, as to the expediency of giving a room to each boy. It is obvious to every one at all conversant with schools, that

CATALOGUE OF THE PUPILS THAT HAVE BEEN, AND NOW ARE IN THE
MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age at ent.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>When entered.</i>	<i>When dismissed.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Aling,	16	Macao,	Nov. 4th, 1839.	Oct. 12th, 1840.	Disin. for bad conduct.
Ashing,	15	Macao,	Jan. 1st, 1841.		
Akan,	14	Ngauhung lái	March 1st, 1840.		
Ats'ókuk,	14	Shánehéung,	Nov. 4th, 1839.	Aug. 19th 1840.	Driven from the school by his father. Returned again June 1st, 1842.
Awan,	13	Macao,	March 1st, 1840.		
Awing,	13	Námping,	Nov. 1st, 1840.		
Ahóp,	12	Tsin shán,	Nov. 11th, 1839.	Feb. 10th 1840.	Dismissed for stpdy.
Ayún,	11	Shánehéung,	Nov. 4th, 1839.	Aug. 19th 1840.	Removed by father. do. do.
Awai,	11	Shánehéung,	do. do.	do. do.	
Achik,	11	T'óngká,	do. do.		
Afún,	11	Tungngón,	Mar. 13th, 1840.		
Tinyau,	11	Námping,	Mar. 28th, 1840.	June 28th 1840.	Dismissed for bad conduct. Dismissed for repeatedly going home without liberty.
Alun,	10	Macao,	Mar. 16th, 1840.	June 30th 1840.	
Akú,	10	T'óngká,	Nov. 1st, 1841.	Jan. 1st, 1842.	
Ats'au,	12	T'óngká,	do. do.		
Ayuk,	11	T'óngká,	do. do.		
Ayún,	14	Shántau ün,	do. do.		
Alik,	11	Kúnt'óng,	do. do.	Jan. 1st, 1842.	Dismissed as unpromising lads.
Amí,	12	Námping,	do. do.	do. do.	
Akwái,	11	Ngái hau,	do. do.	do. do.	
Atsám,	11	Shántau ün,	do. do.	do. do.	
Apò,	11	Pátsz' shek,	do. do.	Nov. 14th 1841.	Dismissed for stupidity.
Atsó,	12	Shéungtsák,	do. do.	Nov. 6th, 1841.	
Ahung,	11	Shéungtsák,	do. do.	Nov. 7th, 1841.	Brothers, ran away.
Afúnlam	11	Hauháng,	do. do.	Nov. 1st, 1842.	
Alam,	11	Hámí,	do. do.	do. do.	Removed by their parents when the school was taken to Hongkong.
Afai,	13	Kúhok,	do. do.	do. do.	
Ach'ing,	12	Kúhok,	do. do.	do. do.	
Alammuk.	10	Pátsz' shek,	do. do.	do. do.	
Ashing,	15	Ningpo,	April 7th, 1843.		
Ahing,	15	Samchau,	do. do.		
Afai,	14	Whampoa,	do. do.		
Ashín,	13	Whampoa,	do. do.		
Shínsz',	10	Nanking,	do. do.		
Aiú,	12	T'óngká,	do. do.		
Alín,	11	Santsün,	do. do.		
Akwong,	10	Whampoa,	do. do.		
Láisz'	9	Nanking,	do. do.		
Kwongchú,	9	Tinghái,	May 15th, 1843.		
Ayamyau,	9	Macao,	April 7th, 1843.		
Afú,	8	T'óngká,	do. do.		
T'ínsau,	18	Singapore,	Sept. 1st, 1843.		

to huddle a dozen or two boys into one apartment is a most suitable provision for the furtherance of those evil communications that corrupt good manners and morals. The vices of the worst may and do thus easily become the property of the rest, and it is not unfrequently a wonder that the virtues of any survive their school-days. No individual responsibility with regard to neatness and order is in such cases felt among them. Without something like the arrangement

here adopted, it is all but impossible to secure the cultivation of those habits which all must desire to possess in mature life.

It has moreover another advantage which ought never to be overlooked by those who undertake to provide for the education of the young. I refer to the bearing it has upon their moral training. As man is a subject of the government of God, he should be encouraged to regard the Ruler of the universe as his father, and not to live as though he sustained no relation whatever to him. The earlier a child is placed in the way of communing with the Father of his spirit, the better, and every proper inducement should be held out to him to study his revealed will, and "in everything, by prayer and supplication to make known his requests unto God." The child has at least a right to expect that no hindrance will be thrown in his way to it. But if he has no place to which he may retire for that purpose, he may well complain that they who have taken upon themselves his training, have neglected an essential provision for the attainment of the highest, noblest wisdom.

The effect of the distribution of the pupils into so many rooms has thus far been a practical illustration of the truth of these views. It costs far less time and care to keep them in proper order than it did when they were all crowded together into one or two rooms at Macao; each has now a place over which he is master, and an occasional visit of inspection is sufficient to correct any slovenliness or negligence that may appear in it. There is of course more of comfort as the result of this, and the feeling of self-respect is promoted by this little investment of trust and authority. When disposed to be quiet out of school, a boy can retire to his own room to read or write, or to attend to any little affair of his own without interruption; and several among the older boys, are known to be in the habit of daily private devotion.

The studies of the pupils have been continued under the same general arrangements as formerly; the same portion of time being allotted to Chinese and English exercises, viz., half of the day to each. My own time has been so fully occupied in teaching English, and in the necessary attentions to other affairs of the establishment, that I have not been able to devote much of it to the Chinese department, which has been under the direction of a native teacher. I feel assured that the pupils are as well instructed by him as they are in most native schools; and I have at length procured a teacher who spends a portion of time every day in explaining the text-books to the two older classes, which I think is never done in China among

boys of so great a diversity of attainments as these. In the popular schools of the country, learning the books by heart, and expounding them, are not usually conjoined; a lad first commits the text to memory, and afterwards is instructed in its meaning.

It was my intention in arranging the studies for the boys last April, to select those best suited to their previous attainments, and to adhere closely to these, till they should be finished. Accordingly, the eldest of the three classes into which the school is divided, took up the History of England by Keightly, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, and English composition, and penmanship. In the first study, viz., history, beginning with the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this class has proceeded with the aid of minute explanations and illustrations upon each lesson through about two thirds of the volume, which they use as a text-book, as far as to the reign of Charles I. Sometimes they have been required, after studying the lessons by themselves, to answer questions upon them; at others, to read their own version of the same portion of history, written upon the slate. They might have gone on more rapidly, had they been less rigidly examined in everything relating to their lessons. It is not with these lads in any study, as it is with those who speak English from their birth. A lesson in any book for the first two or three years after one of them enters the school, is at once both a lesson on language, and on the particular subject of which the book treats. Hence let it be arithmetic, geography, or history, or whatever else, the language must first be made intelligible, and the subject matter must be arrived at by this laborious process. We often find it necessary to spend more time in interpreting the text-book than in merely reciting the lesson. Not only every new word needs to be defined, but every new form of expression, and every peculiar idiom or combination of words; and it is not unfrequently a half hour's task to unravel and expound a paragraph of moderate length so that the pupil shall clearly perceive, not merely what each part signifies, but how all the parts hinge upon one another, and are combined together so as to convey an unbroken train of thought. Unless this were done, the study would be of little avail to the scholar. The rate of progress through a book is not therefore the index of the pupil's general advancement, but only of that which he has made in the particular science taught in it, while his literary attainments are to be decided by other criteria.

If the examiners of a school like that of the Morrison Education Society bear these facts in mind, they will be likely to come to a correct estimate of the merits of the pupils, and of the mode of in-

struction adopted. The boys of the first class have had as thorough a training after this manner as I could give them, and by it have pretty well mastered the portion of history mentioned above, with great interest to themselves, and have made in the meantime a steady advance in their knowledge of the English language. They have also finished the manual of Mental Arithmetic, and reviewed it, and have commenced the study of the Sequel by the same author, which is admirably adapted to lead the scholar forward by easy gradations, into the higher operations of arithmetic. In English composition, the abovementioned historical exercise has been the most frequent, though the pupils have occasionally written upon themes of their own selection. Their penmanship too has been improved by the use of excellent copy books.

The second class, which has now been under tuition a year and a half, was likewise put to learning Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic, and have nearly gone through it; they have also been taught reading, writing, and spelling, and somewhat of composition.

The youngest, or third class, who entered in April last, have been taught to speak English, and to read and spell it. They are now able to read easy sentences, embracing words of two or more syllables, with some degree of readiness and accuracy of pronunciation; to write pretty well with the pencil; and to understand and speak a little English.

It will be seen that I am brief in speaking of the improvement which the pupils generally have made, because some members of the Board of Trustees have made frequent visits to the school during a part of the summer, and I would most gladly leave it to them to judge and report of this matter. The examinations to which they subjected the pupils at various times, were unfortunately interrupted at a time when the boys were evidently by their influence impelled to greater exertions in study. They perceived what I have often assured them, that the friends of the school took a real interest in their advancement, and this was sufficient of itself to inspire them with new ardor in their pursuits.

The thanks of this Society are due to William Bell, esq., who was formerly in China, and also a trustee of the Society, for a collection of school-books which he forwarded from England soon after his return thither. Some of them I have already found very useful, and others will be so as the scholars advance. The copy-books, which the boys have used for some months past, were from him. We are indebted also to D. E. Bartlett, esq., a professor in the New York

Institute for Deaf-mutes, for another very valuable assortment of school-books. These favors I feel to be the greater because of the difficulty of obtaining such books in this part of the world, and the great want of them which we experienced at the outset. By these donations the school is pretty well furnished with books for the present; more copy-books will however soon be needed.

In my last report I suggested the propriety of holding annual and public examinations of the school, on or before the day of the regular annual meeting of the Society. As soon as it is practicable, I hope the trustees will adopt some measure of the kind.

Though the Society has struggled through a time of great turmoil in China, and the institution is probably established on a firmer basis than at first, still much vigilance and exertion are needed to keep it from losing ground, and to secure a steady advance in its career of usefulness. We have made but a beginning; neither in the extent of its provisions for the education of the Chinese, nor the means of its support, is it at all equal to the demand. We have undertaken a work that will continue to call for all the aid that can be obtained. One obvious method of doing this, is to make the institution known in its objects and operations to those from whom this aid might be expected. There can be no wish to gain for it a factitious reputation; but to make the truth known as widely as possible. In order to effect this end, a mere annual report is not sufficient. Let us bring the school wherein the appropriate work of the Morrison Education Society is done, to the view of its friends,—let them see, as well as hear, what we are doing, and there will if I mistake not, be a stronger interest awakened in its favor, which at present is the thing needed. By inviting the public to an annual examination of the school, those who attend it will be furnished with the means of judging of the correctness of the statements made to them in our reports. It would save me from much of the task of telling what I have done in the school, which is the more unpleasant, the greater my success as a teacher may have been.

The monthly examinations resolved upon by the trustees at their last meeting, if carried out, will in a good measure relieve me from this necessity, but a public one might effect the same object more fully both for the trustees and myself.

During the whole of the last year, the morals of the school-boys have appeared to me in general unexceptionable. No instance of theft or falsehood in the two upper classes has come to my knowledge. I believe, indeed, that it may be said without the least exaggera-

tion, that they are all habitually impressed with a feeling of contempt for the character of a liar. I have heard them, when some instance of falsehood or low cunning has occurred among the natives around them, say with a look of disgust, 'that is Chinese.' They know the value of a character for veracity, and the meanness and guilt of its opposite; so that when these boys shall have completed their course of studies, I most certainly expect that at least they will be men of truth, and their superiority in this respect over the generality of their countrymen will be unquestioned. To have a class of Chinese young men, on whom we may depend for truth, even though partially educated, living among us in our public and private offices, will assuredly be worth to the foreign community all that their education costs. Nor will it be to our comfort and advantage alone, for such a class will influence others that have not enjoyed equal advantages with themselves. The good implanted in the minds of a few will not die with them, but by its self-propagating virtue, will be diffused more and more widely as time advances. In addition to this, if those who are first sent forth into the world from the school shall, any of them, go not as they came, idolaters and full of all manner of superstition, but changed by the transforming influence of our holy religion, happier still will it be for us, for them, and for their country.

The boys now in the school have learned to appreciate the privileges which they enjoy, and are not backward to express their attachment to me as their teacher, or their gratitude for the benefits conferred upon them by the Society. The striking contrast between the terms of their reception into this school, and those they would have to comply with if they were to apply for admission into one of their own, is frequently remarked upon as a proof of benevolence among foreigners; and when we consider that the Chinese are characteristically slow to exhibit strong emotion on any subject, these unsolicited expressions of gratitude become more valuable as evidences of an improved state of feeling among them.

The Society's Library requires some attention in order to preserve it, and render it of greater public utility. I believe there are not far from 3500 volumes in it; but of these, a large number, perhaps one third are so injured as to make them unfit for circulation. Some sets have been broken by the failure of subscribers to return the books on leaving the country—so that there is a large space occupied by books that are of little value to the Society, or to the public. I would recommend that the Library be inspected, and that those books which are not worth binding anew should be disposed

of, and the proceeds be expended in rebinding those that are worth keeping. In this way, the library will be freed from a good deal of trash, and the really valuable part of it, which is by no means small, could be more easily accommodated in the apartment designed for it, and better fitted for the use of subscribers.

It is now more than a year since the trustees made application for another teacher to be associated with me, but none has arrived. I am fully aware that this delay is not attributable to any want of desire on the part of those concerned to supply the demand for another instructor, but I refer to it now in order that my views on the subject, if it is deemed advisable, may be given to the public, some of whom may perhaps question the necessity for increasing the expenses of the Society in this way at the present time. The trustees have long been convinced that it is necessary, but others less familiar with the circumstances of the case, may not be. There are in the school at the present time three classes, one of eight, another of four, and a third of twelve scholars; either of which from the peculiarity of such a school requires almost constant attention from a teacher. Learning as they are a new language, which is to be the medium through which they will acquire their knowledge, they cannot for the first two years at least, be left to themselves to study for any great length of time, simply because not the subject only, but the language in which it is clothed, is new and unintelligible to them, except so far as it has been explained by the mouth of the teacher. It is necessary therefore that the instructor should sit down with them, and by a great variety of illustrations, help them over the difficulties they everywhere meet with in both matter and words. While therefore the teacher is engaged with one class, the other two are not apt to be very profitably employed; not from any fault of their own, but because of the real obstacles in their way. I have on this account for a long time lamented my own inability to do justice even to the limited number of pupils now in the school. Moreover, while I am alone, there are many calls from the school-room to attend to other matters not belonging to it, but which must be looked after, or the institution would suffer in many ways. A division of labor is therefore greatly needed for its present prosperity. But it has now reached a period when it becomes us to lay our plans for a wider scale of operations. What are twenty-four pupils to the multitudes that want education; and what are the labors of one man to those that are required? The Morrison Education Society has undertaken a great work—one that is not to be limited to a few subjects, or

to one generation. We have begun to do what will need to be done so long as ignorance, like gross darkness, covers the people of China. A beginning has been made, but only a beginning. If this benevolent enterprise is rightly carried on, the end will not cease to be regarded as far off in the distant future. But if no further provision be made for even the present wants of the Society's school, that end will not be long in coming. The longest life is short, and all life precarious. In the event of the death or removal of myself from this place, who would take up the work where I leave it, and continue it? Should it take place now, the school must, for aught I see, be closed, the pupils disbanded and sent home, and the work of education by this Society cease. The only hope would be that hereafter some one else might be induced to come and begin it once more, as I have done. Even that would be at a great loss. If on the contrary there were two associate instructors, this might all be avoided, the school might be enlarged to more than twice its present number, with a small additional outlay for their accommodation, and the Society would seem more likely to be the enduring monument which its founders contemplated.

I love the name of the Society. It is hallowed, doubly hallowed by sacred and endearing associations. It bears the name of Dr. Morrison, and was formed in part as a testimonial of esteem for his memory. His son was one of those who entered most heartily into its objects, and spared no cost or pains to make it what it now is. He has early gone from the scene of his labors. A mysterious but all-wise Providence removed him from among us, when it seemed that he could least be spared. And now his name being on the escutcheon of the Society, let the memory of the father and son, their lives and their examples, incite us to imitate while we honor them, in the endeavor to bless the nation that they loved.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, &c., &c.

S. R. BROWN.

ART. II. *Journal of Occurrences: notices from the consuls at Shánghái and Amoy; change in the tariff regarding ginseng; imperial orders regarding duties; Dutch commercial agent; departure of Kiyíng.*

H. B. M. CONSULS for Shánghái and Amoy have been officially recognized by the Chinese local authorities, and legal trade has commenced at both places,

though we believe with no very flattering prospects. Some of the outside shopmen in Canton talk of removing to the northern ports, where they think their knowledge of English will be a means of introducing them to business as brokers. We extract two notices from the Hongkong Gazette, relating to the limits of those ports.

“City of Shánghái, 14th Nov., 1843.

“I hereby notify to all her majesty’s subjects that I have temporarily established the British consulate within the city of Shánghái, in a street situated close to the walls between the east and west gates. I solicit the coöperation of all parties in aiding me to conduct the duties intrusted to my charge. In communication with the intendant of circuit and superintendent of customs, the port of Shánghái is declared open for trade on the 17th inst.; from which all regulations relative thereto will be in force. For the present the limits of the port of Shánghái are declared to be within the lines formed by Púshán point bearing west, and the battery on the right bank, at the mouth of the river below Wúsung, bearing southwest. The place of anchorage for loading and unloading within the port is as close over as possible to the left bank, at the bend of the river adjacent to a creek named the Wúsung kú; which is at the distance of about three quarters of a mile below the walls of Shánghái river, and when the number of vessels may render it requisite, ships must anchor head and stern, leaving the navigation of the river clear, and the mouth of the Wúsung kú well open. The tariff, general regulations, and various proclamations promulgated by his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., c. c. B., H. M. plenipotentiary, for conducting the commercial intercourse with China, must be strictly adhered to by myself, as well as by those resorting to this port. The intendant of circuit and superintendent of customs has established a government banking establishment or shroff shop for the receipt of tonnage dues, and export and import duties, and has fixed the office in the street leading from the little east gate of the city to the bank of the river, the firm being held by the six partners, named Yaou Hangyuew, Kwo Wanfung, Chow Hooshing, Chum Yunjee, Muo Ilang Ho, King Yumkeo.

“Any one of them is empowered to grant receipts for monies paid on account of the above purposes. Standard weights and measures are lodged in the office of the Consulate, and as all duties will be paid and received according to these standards, British merchants are recommended to provide themselves with sets which can easily be obtained at Shánghái, and the propriety of endeavoring to bring the same into general use is submitted for consideration. As the different trades and professions at this place have different weights and measures, and as none agree with the government standard fixed for the five ports, particular caution is essential in all commercial transactions, to have the exact and eoid, by which the transaction has to be settled clearly defined, and it will prevent difficulties and loss, to be cautious in reposing confidence until the character and conduct of parties are better known. Arrangements are in progress for selecting a suitable site for dwelling and store-houses for settling by assay, the per centage to be paid on silver coins to raise the silver thereof to the standard of fineness for the payment of the duties.

“For establishing a place for the custom-house, examination of goods landed and shipped off, and for the appointing pilots and adopting other arrangements to facilitate the navigation in and out of the port, due intimation will be given, on the completion of the measures connected with the abovenamed points, which must for the present be considered as still unsettled. Although it is desirable to adhere to the usual time, for the transaction of business, yet it will be clearly understood, that, when necessary, the consulate will be open to all persons at all hours, and any aid or information which can be afforded by the consular establishment will, as a matter of duty, be willingly given in application either by writing or personal communication.

(Signed) “G. BALFOUR, H. M. Consul at Shánghái.”

Limits of the port of Amoy.

“The inner waters, including Kúláng sú island to Pagoda island on the southwest side, to the Six islands on the eastern side.

“HENRY GRIBBLE, H. M. officiating Consul at Amoy.”

A change in the tariff has been agreed to by H. E. Kíying in the article of ginseng, by which all imported is to be rated at one fifth first quality, and four fifths second quality, which brings the actual duty down to 10 taels 4 mace per pecul. The Chinese authorities however seem disposed to make as much out of the tariff as possible, as an extract from the Peking Gazette shows, which we copy from the Register.

"Muchángá and others have submitted various proposals made by Kíying, which bear upon the subject of collecting duties. And the Privy Council, as well the Board of Revenue, having taken them into consideration, and submitted them with their opinions thereon to the emperor, they are approved of and confirmed.

"1. The amount of fixed duties to be sent to the capital by the Canton maritime custom-house was 899,061 taels, and besides a surplus of about 10 to 40,000 taels. Since however now the trade will be carried on in the other four ports, the receipts at Canton will fall short of that sum, and therefore Fuchau and the other emporiums, must, after having realized their respective quotas, make up the deficit of Canton.

"2. In order to fix the whole amount of duties of the other ports, three years must pass, before a true estimate can be made. It will then be determined, how much each port according to the respective receipts of money can supply to Canton.

"3. All extra charges, although formerly paid into the public treasury are at once abolished.

"4. On every 1,000 taels sent to the Board of Revenue, there was formerly a percentage of 15 taels, and the recent extra charge of 25 taels is for that very purpose. There were moreover 55,000 taels paid in tribute, and 100,000 taels as an equivalent for the ginseng, and these sums were forwarded by the hong-merchants to the court establishment, besides 4 to 30,000 taels made over to the inspector of grain for charitable purposes by the same individuals, and sundry fees to the hoppo and his people. Since the cohong however is now done away with, the tribute must be paid from the surplus of the stated duties. As for the ginseng, which at the rate of 700,000 taels, the value to be stipulated, if paid by the said merchants would within four years amount to 2,800,000 taels, it must now be sold for whatever it will fetch. The hoppo moreover must make arrangements to provide for the other items and manage matters accordingly.

"5. A sum of about 120 to 130,000 taels was hitherto kept in reserve to be transmitted to the court in presents and for other purposes. As now however the sources whence the money was derived are exhausted, the hoppo must in future manage this matter.

"6. The duty on raw silk now fixed at 10 taels per pecul is less than it was formerly. And the five ports being now open, merchants will go with this article to the nearest market. But they must make up the loss of the transit duties, which otherwise would have been paid, if they had proceeded to Canton, in whatsoever port they sell their cargo.

"7. Tea, raw and wrought silks were hitherto prohibited to be exported by sea. But under existing circumstances, every junk that navigates the ocean, shall pay upon them the same duty as foreign vessels, to prevent their smuggling these articles on board the ships.

"8. Every other part of the native trade, is to be carried on according to the old regulations without the least change.

"9. All fees and payments to the inmates of the custom-house are entirely annulled, and the superintendents ought henceforth to provide for their whole establishment.

"Táukwáng, 23d year, 7th intercalary month, 21st day.—14th Sept. 1843."

An agent from the Dutch government, Tonco Modderman, esq., arrived in China, Nov. 6th, in the Dutch brig of war Zwaluw, appointed to make inquiries concerning trade.

Kíying left Canton for Peking on the first of the present month. This high officer has done himself and his country much credit since his début at Nanking in July, 1842.



